

MRS. BODIN'S POISON

Bought a Quantity of Arsenic at San Francisco

WAS NOT THE KIND USED

DENIED THAT SHE EVER PURCHASED ANY ARSENIC.

Her Case Comes Up in Court Tomorrow, But Will Be Continued—Another Poisoning Case at New York—Poisoned Whisky Sent Through the Mails.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Until the exact nature of the crime which caused the death of Mrs. John P. Dunning and his sister, Mrs. Deane, has been established to the satisfaction of the local police, the discovery that Mrs. Bodin purchased from a local drug store a quantity of tritarsated arsenic will not be of much service to the prosecution. The report has been freely circulated that the arsenic hidden beneath the tempting cover of chocolate creams was the crystallized kind, but this has not been proven by the evidence so far.

Mrs. Bodin is said to have made the positive statement to a local newspaper woman that she had never purchased arsenic of any kind. Detective Gibson declares that the candy now in possession of Chief Lee is loaded with enough powdered arsenic to kill a dozen men, but Detective McVey, the Delaware representative, will not declare himself either way.

Chief Lee is preparing to visit Governor Budd regarding the extradition proceedings. He will go to Sacramento tonight.

Mrs. Bodin will appear in Judge Cook's court tomorrow morning, but her case will be continued on Wednesday. She will be taken into Police Judge Joachimsen's court, and her trial for sending poisonous matter through the mails will be commenced. Subsequent proceedings will depend upon action to be taken by Governor Budd upon the extradition papers issued by Governor Tunnell of Delaware.

LIKE THE DUNNING CASE.

Poisoned Whisky Sent to New York People.

New York, Sept. 5.—John Hills, a well-to-do ice dealer of 32 Second street, his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Mary Conlin, have been poisoned by whisky which had been sent through the mail to the house. The case, in many respects, is similar to the poisoning of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane by means of a bottle of candy sent them through the mails.

Mrs. Hills received by mail last Tuesday a small package which contained a bottle about four inches high, bearing a whisky label. She received a second and similar package on Wednesday, and in that found another small bottle, labeled a different brand of whisky. She took the bottle to her husband on Friday. It was larger than the others, and in a bottle which had evidently contained toilet water. Mrs. Hills, his wife and sister-in-law were at home last night when Mrs. Hills thought of the liquor, and told her husband of them. There was just enough liquor in the bottle to give each one an avoirdupois ounce. It was pronounced good whisky when the three had each tasted it.

The three persons became afflicted with a strange illness within half an hour of drinking the whisky, and their symptoms became alarming. Mr. Hills, whose powerful frame withstood the attack better than the women, ran to Dr. Leyendecker, who expressed the opinion that they were suffering from a powerful poison, either a trophic or belladonna. Dr. Leyendecker summoned assistants, and also notified the police, and after a while Mr. Hills and his wife were pronounced out of danger. Miss Conlin, the doctor said, would probably die. Mr. Hills says he has no enemies, and the police are at sea.

DESPERATE STREET BATTLE

Fought by Negroes and the Women Took Part.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—A special from Meridian, Miss., says: The most desperate street duel in the history of Meridian occurred this morning between John Finner, a notorious negro, and a white woman, who were armed with two revolvers. Webb, a white man, followed by Finner, still shooting. The daughter of Finner attempted to kill the officers who were in to arrest the men. A fusillade passed between Finner and his daughter, and Webb and his daughters in the store. Webb was shot three times. He will die. Finner was shot three times before he was killed by Citizen Burges.

Webb was shot by Finner three weeks ago, who was killed within three weeks ended the tragedy. Webb married Finner's daughter and had blood has since existed.

MURDERED THREE WOMEN.

Escaped Convict Is Now Accused of Many Crimes.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 5.—Esquell Cano, ex-convict, who broke jail here a few days ago and made good his escape, is now believed to have murdered three women within the past five years, besides having committed numerous highway robberies and burglaries. He was last arrested for the murder of Mrs. Lola Gulliger de Worny, who was clubbed to death on a lonely path near this city. The authorities have concluded that he also murdered the Japanese woman at Albuquerque in 1886, and one year later killed the woman, Rachel Aruleta. For the killing of the Japanese woman, Edward W. Trout of Albuquerque, who was intimate with her, is serving a 40 years' sentence in the penitentiary. A sheriff's posse and a pack of bloodhounds have been on the trail, but Cano has eluded them. It is believed he is heading for northern Chihuahua, Mexico, where he is said to have relatives.

FOR KILLING HER DAUGHTER.

Massachusetts Woman Accused of a Terrible Crime.

East Weymouth, Mass., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Emeline Bates has been arrested at Norwell, charged with the murder of her 17-year-old daughter, Lettie S. Bates, whose death under suspicious circumstances occurred at the home of the family on Aug. 13, 1897. The Bates girl, on the day of her death, was found sitting in a chair with her clothes nearly burned from her body and a bullet wound over her heart. On the table beside her was found a letter stating that she would take her own life, but the handwriting was not hers. Today it was stated that Georgia Bates had confessed that her mother made her write the letter.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Shilo's Vitalizer Immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food, Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Neiden-Judson and other druggists.

At Saltair.

Go early and avoid the rush today. The battle of Manila, Fare, 50c. No passes will be accepted.

GEN. MILES WAS IN COMMAND

SEMI-OFFICIAL MISSTATEMENTS EXPOSED BY THE FACTS.

Miles Planned the Shafter Campaign, But His Orders Were Ignored—His Correspondence With Garcia.

Kansas City, Sept. 5.—The Star this afternoon prints the following article from its special war correspondent, Mr. J. D. Whelpley, touching on the Alger-Miles controversy:

The statement made semi-officially from Washington that Major General Miles was not in command of the Santiago expedition up to the time it left Tampa, is not borne out by the official records of the war department. These records prove that Miles not only commanded the preliminary action with General Garcia, but was the entirely general commanding.

The details of General Shafter's actual operations and method of moving his army were naturally left to Shafter, but a general plan was devised by General Miles and directions were issued to General Shafter by him, which, after leaving Tampa, the latter entirely ignored. General Shafter left Tampa with the full knowledge that he was subject to orders from General Miles, and up to the time the war department recognized this state of affairs, which is provided for in the general statutes organizing the army of the United States.

The above is shown, according to the Star, by three telegrams. The first of these telegrams is from General Miles to General Garcia, and follows: "Dear General: The army in the field, Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898. Lieutenant General Garcia, Cuban Army."

"Dear General—I am very glad to have received your officers, General Enrique Collazo and Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Hernandez, the latter of whom returns tonight with our best wishes for your success. It would be a great assistance if you could have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago. I will take the liberty of communicating by signals, which Colonel Hernandez will explain to you, either to our navy or to our army on its arrival, which we hope will be before many days."

"It would also assist us very much if you could drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, or attacking them at all points and preventing by every means possible reinforcements coming to that garrison. While this is being done, our army will be in the rear, and if you can seize and hold any commanding positions to the east or west of Santiago, or both, that would be advantageous for the use of our artillery. It will be exceedingly gratifying to us. With great respect and best wishes. I remain, very respectfully, (Signed) 'Nelson A. Miles, Major General Commanding United States Army.'"

The second dispatch is General Garcia's reply, showing the Star's assumption of an understanding with General Miles as to a plan of campaign. It follows: "Mile St. Nicholas, June 3, 1898 (via telegraph). The General, Miles, Headquarters of the Army, Tampa, Fla.:"

Garcia's reply on June 6 to your letter of June 2:

"The above given measures at once to carry out your recommendation, but concentration of force will require some time. Roads bad and Cuban forces scattered. We march without delay. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced intrenchments, but good artillery position can be taken. Spanish force approximately 12,000 between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo; 3,000 militia. Will maintain a Cuban force near Holguin to prevent sending reinforcements to Santiago."

"The above given to me by Admiral Sampson to forward to you. (Signed) 'ALEN,' Lieutenant Colonel."

The third dispatch is from the war department at Washington, and reads: "Washington, June 12:

"Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.:"

The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to Secretary of Navy repeated for your information:

"Mile St. Nicholas, Hayti.—General Miles' letter received through Colonel Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders, and immediately will take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired, on account of his expedition to Banes Port, Cuba, but will be without delay. All of his subdivisions are ordered to be ready to embark the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified with advanced intrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires. Approximately 12,000 regulars and 2,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans."

THE VETERANS AT CINCINNATI

CITY FILLING UP WITH OLD SOLDIERS.

Naval Veterans Refuse to Participate Unless They Are Given a Boat—General Gobin Arrives.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5.—Commander in Chief Gobin of the G. A. R. came from Camp Alden, via Camp Meade, and has leave of absence for six days only, so that he must get back to Camp Meade by Sunday, at which place he is to report on his return. He was accompanied by the following members of his staff: General Thomas A. Stewart, Major Charles Williams, Colonel Charles Burrows, Colonel J. H. Holcomb, Colonel J. E. Lovett, Colonel R. B. Beatty, and others. When the party arrived, the G. A. R. posts were arriving in bodies as fast as the railroads could get them into the city, and there was quite a parade in connection with the carriages of the reception committee.

General Gobin and staff arrived with the big Labor day parade was in progress, and he was most enthusiastically received all along the line from the Pennsylvania depot to the Grand hotel.

The National Association of Naval Veterans threatens to withdraw from the reunion of the week. When the visiting naval veterans were escorted to Horticultural hall in the exposition building today they rebelled against the accommodations. They acknowledged that the cots and everything were better than usual on such occasions, but they wanted accommodations in hotels. They had boats elsewhere, notably Louisville, Detroit, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and claim they were promised a boat here.

Commander William F. Atkins of this city, who is in charge of the local naval arrangements, has had no opposition for rear admiral of the association to succeed Kelly, but he at once today announced his withdrawal from the contest, although he had more than enough endorsements to elect him. The indignation centered against Atkins was forced upon him by the race, although he is not responsible for the situation. He did all he could to charter a steamboat, but the demand was such at this time that the citizens

A MILLION FOR THE SAILORS

AMOUNT OF PRIZE MONEY TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Sampson Will Get \$40,000 and Dewey One-fourth as Much—Amount Earned at Santiago.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: At least \$1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain. More than one-half of this amount will be paid in accordance with that section of law providing for the payment of a bounty for persons on board vessels of war sunk in action. The remainder will be turned into the treasury, for distribution by the courts which shall pass upon vessels of the enemy captured by American forces in connection with such claims.

Although not a penny of prize money has yet been turned into the treasury, Judge Advocate Lemley and his chief clerk, Mr. Hanna, are engaged in considering the various claims for prize money which have been filed by officers and men, and in passing upon the various questions which have arisen in connection with such claims.

From the official report of Admiral Montojo, commanding the Spanish fleet sunk at Manila, there were 1,815 persons on board the ships of his command. The Spanish fleet was of inferior force to the American squadron, and Rear Admiral Dewey's men will get only \$100 for each person. It is estimated that the aggregate amount due the Spanish war amounts to \$187,500, which will be asked to appropriate during the coming session. One-twelfth of this sum belongs to Rear Admiral Dewey as commander-in-chief, and he will, therefore, be \$15,625 richer than he was in connection with such claims.

Rear Admiral Sampson has realized a snug little fortune as a result of the war. As commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, he will get one-twentieth of every prize taken in North Atlantic waters, and one-twentieth of the head money allowed for the vessels destroyed off Santiago and in Cuban ports. It is estimated that he will actually receive about \$40,000 as his share of prize money.

In determining the amount of head money for officers and men, it will be necessary for the department to decide whether a vessel destroyed is superior or inferior to her antagonist. If the latter, the American ship will be entitled to \$200 for each person on board the enemy. Of course this will swell the amount of prize money due the rear admiral.

WAR TAX PENALTY SUSPENDED

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER MAKES A RULING.

Penalty of 50 Per Cent Not to Be Assessed Against Persons Who Had No Notice.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Commissioner Scott of the office of the internal revenue has addressed the following advisory letter to collectors of internal revenue:

"Letters addressed to this office from all parts of the United States, by persons who have become liable to special taxes under the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898, and who, having failed to make the prescribed return (form 1) under which their liability began to accrue, have been called upon to pay 50 per cent in addition to the tax, clearly show that these persons, under the new war revenue act, had no knowledge or notice whatever that it was their duty to make such return, and, to make sworn returns regarding their business to the collector or deputy collector in charge of the district, within the calendar month in which their liability began to accrue."

"The war revenue act gave them full notice as to their special tax liability, but gave them no information of the regulations that they should make formal sworn returns to the collector within the time prescribed by section 227, R. S., as amended by section 33, of the act of Oct. 3, 1890."

"There being nothing in the law specially calculated to attract the attention of the public to the provisions of section 227, R. S., as amended, as applicable to these classes of taxpayers, it is hereby ruled that, in such cases, as they were on the same footing with other taxpayers under the old law, who had for years been paying their taxes without any special notice, but also that the provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"Collectors are accordingly hereby authorized to suspend the collection of the public notice of persons who had neither notice nor information that they were required to make sworn returns within the calendar month when their liability began to accrue, and who consequently failed to make such returns, but who have since made them in their next bill for assessment of the special tax, without the 50 per cent penalty, and to retain in their hands the amount of the special tax, and to issue a circular letter as to their authority for doing so."

"In each particular case of this kind, therefore, notice should be given to the taxpayer, and he should be given the opportunity to make such return, without the penalty, and to make sworn returns regarding their business to the collector or deputy collector in charge of the district, within the time prescribed by section 227, R. S., as amended by section 33, of the act of Oct. 3, 1890."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

A MILLION FOR THE SAILORS

AMOUNT OF PRIZE MONEY TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Sampson Will Get \$40,000 and Dewey One-fourth as Much—Amount Earned at Santiago.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: At least \$1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain. More than one-half of this amount will be paid in accordance with that section of law providing for the payment of a bounty for persons on board vessels of war sunk in action. The remainder will be turned into the treasury, for distribution by the courts which shall pass upon vessels of the enemy captured by American forces in connection with such claims.

Although not a penny of prize money has yet been turned into the treasury, Judge Advocate Lemley and his chief clerk, Mr. Hanna, are engaged in considering the various claims for prize money which have been filed by officers and men, and in passing upon the various questions which have arisen in connection with such claims.

From the official report of Admiral Montojo, commanding the Spanish fleet sunk at Manila, there were 1,815 persons on board the ships of his command. The Spanish fleet was of inferior force to the American squadron, and Rear Admiral Dewey's men will get only \$100 for each person. It is estimated that the aggregate amount due the Spanish war amounts to \$187,500, which will be asked to appropriate during the coming session. One-twelfth of this sum belongs to Rear Admiral Dewey as commander-in-chief, and he will, therefore, be \$15,625 richer than he was in connection with such claims.

Rear Admiral Sampson has realized a snug little fortune as a result of the war. As commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, he will get one-twentieth of every prize taken in North Atlantic waters, and one-twentieth of the head money allowed for the vessels destroyed off Santiago and in Cuban ports. It is estimated that he will actually receive about \$40,000 as his share of prize money.

In determining the amount of head money for officers and men, it will be necessary for the department to decide whether a vessel destroyed is superior or inferior to her antagonist. If the latter, the American ship will be entitled to \$200 for each person on board the enemy. Of course this will swell the amount of prize money due the rear admiral.

WAR TAX PENALTY SUSPENDED

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER MAKES A RULING.

Penalty of 50 Per Cent Not to Be Assessed Against Persons Who Had No Notice.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Commissioner Scott of the office of the internal revenue has addressed the following advisory letter to collectors of internal revenue:

"Letters addressed to this office from all parts of the United States, by persons who have become liable to special taxes under the provisions of the act of June 13, 1898, and who, having failed to make the prescribed return (form 1) under which their liability began to accrue, have been called upon to pay 50 per cent in addition to the tax, clearly show that these persons, under the new war revenue act, had no knowledge or notice whatever that it was their duty to make such return, and, to make sworn returns regarding their business to the collector or deputy collector in charge of the district, within the calendar month in which their liability began to accrue."

"The war revenue act gave them full notice as to their special tax liability, but gave them no information of the regulations that they should make formal sworn returns to the collector within the time prescribed by section 227, R. S., as amended by section 33, of the act of Oct. 3, 1890."

"There being nothing in the law specially calculated to attract the attention of the public to the provisions of section 227, R. S., as amended, as applicable to these classes of taxpayers, it is hereby ruled that, in such cases, as they were on the same footing with other taxpayers under the old law, who had for years been paying their taxes without any special notice, but also that the provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"Collectors are accordingly hereby authorized to suspend the collection of the public notice of persons who had neither notice nor information that they were required to make sworn returns within the calendar month when their liability began to accrue, and who consequently failed to make such returns, but who have since made them in their next bill for assessment of the special tax, without the 50 per cent penalty, and to retain in their hands the amount of the special tax, and to issue a circular letter as to their authority for doing so."

"In each particular case of this kind, therefore, notice should be given to the taxpayer, and he should be given the opportunity to make such return, without the penalty, and to make sworn returns regarding their business to the collector or deputy collector in charge of the district, within the time prescribed by section 227, R. S., as amended by section 33, of the act of Oct. 3, 1890."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

"The provisions of the law itself and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder."

GEN. PANDO INTERVIEWED.

Denies the Duel Story and Pays Tribute to Shafter.

New York, Sept. 5.—General Pando was feeling well at the Hotel America today, when the came to the city for the first time since he had been brought to the city by the Spanish fleet.

General Pando also took occasion to deny the story about his duel in Mexico, and said that he did not even know such a person as he had been represented as fighting with.

General Pando will sail tomorrow on either the Lahn or the Auran.

Hurricane in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 5.—A hurricane swept over St. Joe at 5:30 this afternoon. Rain and hail accompanied the wind. Residences were unroofed, stacks and barns were torn down and many houses were utterly destroyed. Five other houses and a field full of tents in the packing house district were scattered to the winds. Many families were driven from their homes. The monetary loss is placed at \$150,000.

Carried a Big Roll.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 5.—C. G. Schaefer of the Kansas agency, I. T. Stopped at the Manhattan hotel in this city last night on his way to Washington. He turned over to the proprietor and took a receipt for \$100,000 in currency, which he had in roll. He left this morning with the money.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cts. Sold by Neiden-Judson and other druggists.

At Saltair.

Go early and avoid the rush today. The battle of Manila, Fare, 50c. No passes will be accepted.

Hands and Limbs Covered with Blisters and Great Red Blotches.

Scratched Until Almost Wild. Burned Like Fire. Sleep Impossible.

Cuticura Brings Speedy Relief, and a Permanent Cure at a Cost of \$2.

I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good. The palms of my hands were covered, and would become inflamed; little white blisters at first would appear, then they would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface which would burn like fire and itch; then they would name themselves. On the inside of the upper part of both my thighs, great red blotches, not unlike hemorrhoids, would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. I was after night I would lie awake all night and scratch and almost go wild. I heard of CUTICURA REMEDY, got a box of CUTICURA (consisting of Cuticura ointment and Cuticura pills) and gave them a thorough trial, and after a few applications I noticed the redness and inflammation disappear; before I had used one box there was not a sign of Eczema left. I can truthfully assert that 75c worth of CUTICURA REMEDY cured me.

J. D. PORTE, 1115 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Healing humors, treating eczema, and curing all kinds of skin diseases, such as pimples and scalp diseases, with dry skin, and falling hair, instantly relieved by a single application, and speedily and permanently cured by CUTICURA REMEDY, when all else fails.

Instant Relief and Speedy Cure for Eczema, Humors, and all kinds of skin diseases, such as pimples and scalp diseases, with dry skin, and falling hair, instantly relieved by a single application, and speedily and permanently cured by CUTICURA REMEDY, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. PUTTER DAVIS AND COMPANY, Sole Importers, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

All About the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, mailed free.

NERVITA

RESTORE VITALITY, LOSE VIGOR, AND MANHOOD.

Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of syphilis, or cancer, or indolence, or nervous debility, or blood-poison. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail \$5.00 per box. 6 boxes for \$25.00. With a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

Perkin Medical Co., 419 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

P. J. Hill & Co., Druggists, 80 West Second Street, Salt Lake City.

LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of the disease of the Genito-Urinary system, it produces a permanent cure without change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small painless operation. Sold only by F. C. Schramm, prescription druggist, McCormick block, corner Main and First South street, Salt Lake City.

AMERICAN COMPANIES ONLY REPRESENTED BY

E. W. WILSON CO.

General Insurance Agency.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. Wilson, J. W. Houston, Frank Harris, W. J. Moore, J. M. Stoddard, E. W. Genter, V. B. Skiff.

COMPANIES:

Queen's Connecticut, American Central, N. Y. Underwriters, Insurance Company of North America.

No reinsurance necessary if you place your insurance with us.

52 West Second South.

TELEPHONE 230. Two Rings.

GLADSTONE'S WILL.

Personal Estate Valued at \$59,506—Funeral Arrangements.

London, Sept. 5.—The will of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has been probated. It shows that his personal estate is valued at \$59,506. Mr. Gladstone's will was written by himself in an ordinary memorandum book.

It is a document of about 2,000 words and is a remarkable specimen of penmanship. It shows that the great statesman had a perfect command of his pen, and that he was able to write with a firm and steady hand, and that he was able to write in a clear and concise manner, and that he was able to write in a simple and direct manner, and that he was able to write in a plain and unadorned style, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to read, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to understand, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to remember, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to copy, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to preserve, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to distribute, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to use, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to handle, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to carry, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to store, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to protect, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to defend, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to attack, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to resist, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to overcome, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to conquer, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to defeat, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to vanquish, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to subvert, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to overthrow, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to destroy, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to annihilate, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to exterminate, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to wipe out, and that he was able to write in a way that was easy to obliterate, and that he was able to write in a way that was